

Strobiles per peduncle	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cases found	1	67	249	195	1	0

Prevalent number 3, average 3.25.

In low, rich woods the following results were obtained:

Strobiles per peduncle	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cases found	0	10	74	457	32	2

The fours predominate strongly; the average number is 3.9.

THE AMES BOTANICAL LABORATORY, North Easton, Massachusetts.

PLANTS NEW TO EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—On June 14, 1901, I found in a rocky path on the south side of one of the Blue Hills in Milton, several specimens of *Carex glaucoidea*, Tuckerm. This plant has not before been reported east of Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts, in the Connecticut Valley, when Tuckerman discovered it in June, 1865, in a similar rocky path on the south side of the mountain; from this point it has been found west and south to Illinois and Arkansas. July 9 I noticed near the roadside in Milton a new *Hieracium*, *H. vulgatum*, Fries. The plants were in abundance behind an old wall on land that had not been cultivated for twenty years or more and included specimens of very varying size from three to thirty-two inches high.

On Aug. 15, at Scituate, I saw a singular looking brown *Juncus* resembling *J. nodosus*, L., which I took to be *J. scirpoides*, Lam., but on examination it proved to be *J. brachycarpus*, Engelm. This quite southern species is reported in the February RHODORA as found near New London, Connecticut, the past season by Dr. Graves, both stations new to New England. At Scituate it grew on a gravelly ridge about a third of a mile from the ocean, and in a patch of peculiar reddish soil quite different from the general soil of the ridge. The gravel was in small equal sized particles with a peculiar greasy feeling to the hand; and neither the plant nor the soil were observed elsewhere.

As an explanation of one possible distribution of plants I have never seen any notice taken of the transportation of soil from any distant place to another locality; but some years ago while walking in Wareham, Massachusetts, I noticed a bit of fossil rock in the highway much like the stones on the Potomac shore near Mt. Vernon,

and certainly not like anything on Cape Cod. In answer to my inquiries I was informed that a few years before a Wareham schooner had brought back from Chesapeake Bay a ballast load of gravel which had been used on the sandy road at this part to make a better highway. Almost all gravel transportation is by railroad and for comparatively short distances, but when brought in schooner loads from a southern shore we may certainly expect new plants and animals to be concealed in it.—G. G. KENNEDY, Readville, Massachusetts.

SOME PLANTS OF INTERVALE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It may interest the readers of RHODORA to know that in August of the years 1889 and 1890 *Pogonia pendula* was found at Intervale, New Hampshire. It grew not very plentifully in two or three very limited areas under beech trees, often pushing up through the beech leaves and carrying them like an unwieldy collar at a little distance below the flowers. Since the years mentioned I have not been in Intervale during the month of August and have no means of knowing whether this orchid still grows there.

Along a railway cutting through a sand bank at Intervale, there is always to be found a quantity of *Polygonella articulata*,—a station unusually far inland and also marking perhaps the northern limit of this species in New England.

Hudsonia tomentosa grows plentifully among sand and pebbles in abandoned beds of the Saco along the road to Echo Lake, or in bottoms subject to overflow, and has increased noticeably in the last ten years. From the Gray Herbarium I learn that this is the *Hudsonia* secured at Intervale some years ago by Miss Susan Minns. Her plant was correctly determined as *H. tomentosa* by the late Dr. Sereno Watson and is so labeled in the Gray Herbarium, but by some clerical error it was recorded in the 6th edition of Gray's Manual as *H. ericoides* and this mistake was repeated in the Synoptical Flora.

I have also found *Paronychia argyrocoma* on sand bars of the Saco near Humphrey's Ledge at Intervale.—FRANCES C. PRINCE, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE "KING-DEVIL WEED" IN THE PENOBSCOT VALLEY. — I am not aware that *Hieracium praealtum* has been recorded from this part of Maine, and if not the following record may be of interest. On June